TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1882.

Amusements To-day, Bannett's Museum stimidity and What, Germania Theater The Marry War. Haverly's Nithe Service Patters. Haverly's Nithes Gorden Patters. Haverly's Nithes Gorden Patters. Meterpoliton Atenane-Broadway and tist of Medison Square Theatre-Emeralds, Matines Window Theatre-The Use L

A New Story by Brot Harte.

We shall begin on Sunday, July 2, to publish a new story by Mr. BEET HARTE. Its title is Fair, that being the name of the heroine, and the scene is in Cal fornia. It is unusually powerful, even for this brillia

and original writer. Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. 18 sued to-morrow morning, must be handed in

A Word to the Strikers.

this evening before six o'clock.

What is it that drives so many thousands of industrious men to leave off the work on which they depend for subsistence? They do this because their wages are insufficient to support them, and because they hope by striking to compel their employers to pay

them more. Why are their wages insufficient? Because the enormous taxes which are imposed upon all the people of this country, and which, at last, fall with the most crushing weight upon those who labor with their hands, so increase the cost of the absolute necessaries of life that workingmen are no longer able to procure them.

Why are such enormous taxes imposed? Originally they were imposed to meet the necessities of the civil war which was fought to maintain the unity of the country. In that war a million lives and many thousand millions of dollars were sacrificed; and the sacrifice was cheerfully borne. In order to bear this enormous expense, taxes never before known in the history of the country were levied upon the neople: and in addition to the money raised by taxes, an immense public debt was contracted, the interest of which and the payment of which also had to be provided for by taxation.

But has not a large part of this debt been paid? Yes, a very large part of it. The taxation has proved to be far more productive than was ever expected. much money has been poured into the Treasury that in the short period of seventeen years a greater proportion of the debt has been extinguished than any one supposed would be extinguished in tifty years. The Republican administrators of the Government have made a great account of this premature payment of the public debt. They have been vain, proud of it, gloried in it, and have never had a thought about the terrible burdens they were laying upon the shoulders of the people.

But is all the money which is raised by these awful taxes applied to paying off the public debt? No; it is not. Notwithstanding the enormous sums paid on that account. there is now in the Treasury a surplus of more than a hundred and forty millions of dollars; and this vast surplus the Republleans are eagerly perverting to every kind of job, to every sort of useless and unjustifiable scheme, and to various dishonest purposes. such as a hundred millions to unnecessary pensions, mostly fraudulent. Moreover, millions upon millions have been stolen outright and divided in various sums among thieves connected with the Navy Department, thieves connected with the Whiskey Ring, in the Washington City Ring, and thieves high and low, fimited and unlimited

But now when the pressure comes and when the people in their distress are crying out in agony, and even refusing to work because their work does not bring them a livelihood, do not the Republicans who control all branches of the Government legislative. executive, and judicial, propose to lessen has no more to do with the "suspended conthese burdens and to leave the people a little | tracts " than the old frigate Constitution has. withstanding their terrible extortions? No: they do not propose to do any such thing. They look with indifference on the suffering | Puritan is John Roach; that the Puritan mass of laborers, those who are striking and those who yet continue to work in the hope that they may be allowed to earn a livelihood. From their burdens they will not remove a hair's weight; from their taxes they will not take off a penny.

The only safety for the people is in turning the Republican party out of power.

The Final Exposure of the Hayes Fraud. The testimony printed in another part of

THE SUN this morning is of great interest and importance.

Mr. J. W. Fralick, Hayes's Postal Commissioner to South America, and the near friend of W. K. Rogens, swears that he entered into an agreement with some of the Robesonian shipbuilders to procure the incent, of the money appropriated by Congress as the result of recommendations from the Fraudulent Executive; that the influence which he was able to bring to bear did prothe Fraudulent Executive; that he brought uit in Philadelphia against the CRAMPS to establish the validity of his written contract with them; that the CRAMPS then paid blin rendered the original contract at the desire powers. of W. K. Rogens, Secretary Thompson, and the Hon. William D. Kelling, the counselor | the conference been actuated by the views the CRAMPS; that the object of the surrender | with which they had been credited by the too and discontinuance of the suit was to avoid | confiding Cabinets of France and England, it the publicity in regard to the contract. Mr. agreements with other builders of the Robes sonian ironelads similar to that which ex- indicated that the influence of Braso in this city in supplementary procosdings on judgment in a case where Mr

FRALIUR Is defendant. he and some of the monitor builders entered | to recognize the rebellious Minister, the reninto an arrangement whereby the Governs | resentatives of Germany, Austria, and Italy ment was to be committed, for a cash consideration, through ROSERS, HAYES, and THOMPsox, to the completion of the notorious jobswhich Romson left as the last legacy of Grantism; and that this arrangement was fully carried out as far as he, Rogens, HAYES.

and Thompson were concerned. There is not the least question that such a contract is against public policy, corrupt.

ing calls for an investigation on the part of

this week, perhaps to-morrow.

matter is sifted to the bottom

The questions which FRALICE has refused compelled to answer before a committee of

As to the light which the testimony in regard to the CRAMP contract and the East Florida claims throws on the petty jobbery carried on in the White House during that Fraudulent period, it is not unexpected. The HAYES Administration had its origin in crime, derived its power through fraud and political treachery and bargaining, and nurtured all sorts of corruption, small and great.

The Hayes & Rogers Claim Agency. Half hidden among much greater things,

here appeared in the middle of HAYES'S message to Congress of Dec. 1, 1879, this modest reference to a matter much discussed in the lobby: "The long standing question of Rast Florida claims

and may possibly require Congressional action for its final disposition.

No doubt many a Colonel Sollers in the lobbles of the Capitol and the ante-rooms of the departments was not less surprised than delighted to find that antique job pushed from e White House,

The explanation is to be found in the testimony of Rogers's partner, Fralick, before Referee Long. FRALICK had a contract to forward these claims, as far as the HAYES Administration was concerned, for ten per cent. He swears that he had assigned fractions of his interest to W. W. BELKNAP, ROB-ERT E. SCHENCK, and others. "The remaining eight per cent.," he continues, " was to be divided between STANLEY MATTHEWS, W. K. Rocens, and myself!"

Mr. John Roach's Testimony.

Mr. JOHN ROACH, the eminent constructor of naval vessels upon the Robeson plan, testilles before Referee LORE in regard to his present interest in the monitor contracts. It is well known that Mr. Rozert is afflicted with an infirmity of hearing, which sometimes prevents him from giving a straight answer o a direct question. In this case, however, there can hardly have been any misappre hension on the part of Mr. ROACH. He has no infirmity of vision. He read over the testimony to which he had sworn. We say that Mr. ROACH read over his testimony; he signed it, at any rate, and he is altogether too careful a man in his business habits to sign an important document, affecting his own interests, while in ignorance of its contents. There is something extraordinary in Ma

ROACH'S SWOTH testimony. This eminent builder and repairer of monitors testifies that he did not enter into any arrangement with ROGERS's friend and partner FRALICK for procuring the assistance of the HAYES concern in completing the mon iter jobs. He testifies that he had no further interest in those jobs. Why not?

"I did not agree," ROACH swears, "to pay him [FRALICK] as much or more than the CRAMPS had agreed to give him if he succeeded, because my skip had been finished. my money in my pocket, and I had no interest in any such appropriation."

This is astonishing news. Mr. Roach goes on to explain that he had long before finished his one of the four monitors, and delivered it to the Government 'I think," he says, "the Navy Department recommended the completion of the monitors long after I completed my monitor. I finished the Miantonomoh about 1876." In another place he says, "The ship I finished was

named the Miantonomoh." Now, did Mr. ROACH want the referee and the counsel, and does he want the country to understand that the Miantonomoh, which he finished in 1876, was one of the four menitors n which the 3d of March contracts were suspended by Thompson, and that he, John ROACH, has no further interest in monitor appropriations? Did he expect that this testi-

mony of his would ever see the daylight? Everybody knows that the Miantonomoh Everybody knows the four menitors in ques tion are the Amphitrite, Monadnock, Terror, and Puritan: that the contractor still remains in an uncompleted state in John ROACH's shippard at Chester; and that for completing her he wants the Government to pay him a million dollars and take the risk of her swimming or sinking when launched.

Yet this ingenuous and patriotic shipbuilder says not one word about the Puritan. He blandiy assures the referee that his interest in monitor jobs ceased when he finished and delivered the Miantonomoh.

The Situation in Egypt.

The condition of things at Alexandria can only be likened to that of a powder magazine in the hands of workmen on a strike. That for the moment Arani Pasha is master of Egypt has been only too well demonfluence of the Fraudulent Executive in favor strated by recent events, and he, is of their jobs; that he was to receive five per plainly determined to proceed to any lengths should he find his personal safety or influence endangered. Meanwhile the conference has been sitting for three days, yet it has thus far come to no definite cure for the jobs the aid and countenance of decision regarding the one important questions of the hour, viz : Shall or shall not the Khediye be allowed to choose his Ministers, and shall Turkey interpose between him and his rebellious subjects in the capacity of \$1,000; that he discontinued the suit and sur- suzerain or merely as the mandatory of the

Had all the European States represented in would have needed but a single meeting in FRALICE also awears that he had verbal order to arrive at a peremptory decision. But a good many incidents have isted in writing with the Champs. This ies. MARCK was secretly counteracting the timopy forms part of the evidence taken by a plans of the Western powers, and the fact Is no longer disputable in view of the official documents published in Paris within the last few days. When, in spite of the refusal In other words, Mr. France awears that of the French and English Consuls-General insisted upon the Khelive's reinstating Agant Pastra In his service, it was manifest to everybody that the motives and intentions of central Europe were far from coinciding with those of the Western powers. whose squadrons have now for some weeks

been lying ally in the harbor of Alexandria It appears, increaver, from the papers now made public by the French Foreign There is not the slightest doubt that the Offlee, that the German Chancelor expressed testimony presented in The Sux this morns, some time ago an objection to an intervention of England and France, and declared Congress of the course taken by the monitor that Turkey ought not to be despoiled of her contractors for the past five years in in- supervisory rights over Egypt, seeing that, fluencing or attempting to influence the as regards other matters, she had buthaction of Government officers. These same fully conformed to the condicions imposed by contractors who figure in France's charges. | the Berlin trenty. It was therefore perfectly and whose contradictory and evasive answers understood from the outset by the French form part of the testimony, now ask Con- and English Cabinets that the payal demongress to vote them, a million dollars on these | strationar Alexandria would be a mere game same contracts. The job is still in the hands of bluff, and that the landing of troops withof Romeson; it will come before the House out the authorization of a conference would be an offence to BISMARCK which neither M. DE

the double-turreted monitors till this whole offer. There is reason also to believe that the Porte derived from Berlin secret information touching the essential futflity to answer before the referee, he should be of the naval display, and that this in turn was communicated to the leaders of the Egyptian party.

According to a correspondent of the London Times, who heretofore has shown himself well conversant with the intrigues carried on at Cairo, ABABI now asserts that every step taken by him since last Sentember has been instigated by the Porte. There is nothing improbable in this charge of duplicity. On the contrary, it explains the recent action of ABDUL-HAMID in conferring a coveted honor upon the man who has openly defied his nominal severeign the Khediye and who is morally accountable for the frightful massacre of Europeans in Alexandria. That France and England have not fired a gun to save or to avenge the 350 victims of that outbreak, is an exhibition of political decadence and poltroonery that seems also incredible to those who remember the attitude of the same powers during the Crimean war. Lord Palmerston was in many ways a much smaller man than GLADSTONE, and few Frenchmen would wish to substitute the regime of the Second Empire for that of M. DE FREYCINET, yet it is certain that thirty years ago English and French Admirals would not have been permitted to remain passive in Egyptian waters while their countrymen were being butchered on the shore. But it suffices, apparently, for BISMARCK to raise his finger, and the two great mayal powers of the world are paralyzed.

The proceedings of the conference are secret, and as yet we only know that they began by affirming the sovereignty of Turkey over Egypt. At first sight such an announcement may seem entirely superfluous, since nobody has ever denied the suzerainty of the Sultan. But in a crisis like the present the representatives of the six great European States are not likely to waste time work of pure supererogation, and the fact is that practical results of great moment may be deduced from such an official declaration, From the point of view of international law, no doubt France and England would be estopped from denying the principle laid down by the conference, since they themselves appealed to the Sultan to depose ISMAIL and substitute the present Khedive. It is not the less true that ever since Trw-FIK's accession they have acted on the assumption that the Sultan's suzerainwas merely nominal, and they have attested their contempt of ABDUL-HAMID'S authority by their paval demonstration. If France had sent a soundron into Canadian waters for the purpose of applying pressure upon the Governor-General of the Do minion, she would not have given Great Britain any more cause of offence than she gave to the Porte by the action taken by her representatives in Egypt. And if England had sent a fleet to Tunis, without regarding the Bey's present position of vassalage to the French Government, she would not have evinced more contempt for the position occupied by France in the Regency than she has exhibited for the age-long claim of Turkey to sovereignty over the country conquered by Sultan SELIM three

and a half centuries ago. When, therefore, the conference begins by distinctly proclaiming Ottoman suzerainty over Egypt, it does not seem probable that the powers of central Europe will either sanction the armed intervention of France and England or insist that, if a Turkish army s made the instrument of coercion, ABDUL HAMID shall interpose in Egypt, not with the authority of a master restoring order in one of his own provinces, but as mere agent of Christian States. The fact that Count CORTL who presides at the conference, has pressed the Porto to send a representative looks as if Germany, Austria, and Italy were resolved o allow the Sultan to deal with the difficulty in his own name and his own way. But France and England have declared that they will not accept the intervention of the Porte, unless it is rendered in accordance with the mandate of the powers; and public excited that even Mr. GLADSTONE and M. DE FREYCINET, averse as they are to a bold policy, will probably be forced to maintain the line of conduct to which they are distinctly pledged. It is the sus picion that they may be called upon to do this that explains the military preparations made during the last few days in England. But what will BISMARCK do in case France and Great Britain decline to be bound by the decision of the conference? It is when we ponder upon this question that we appreciate the gravity of this Egyptian problem, and perceive how great a matter may be kindled by the little fire for which an unruly servant of the Khedive is responsible.

A Strange Proposal at Harvard.

The Board of Overseers of Harvard College at their next annual meeting will be asked to concur with the President and Fellows of that institution in a resolution "that, in view of the disturbances which occur upon college grounds during commencement week. and the public scandal and evil to the college resulting therefrom, the corporation hold themselves at liberty to revoke for participation in such disturbances any degree which they may bereafter confer."

This action is intended to check the growing manifestations of intemperance at Cambridge during the commencement festivities According to the Boston newspapers, the graduates who assemble on these occasions renew their college memories around the punch bowl, and mar the fair fame of the university by appearing in public after drinking too much for their equilibrium. The fault seems to be not the fact of intoxleation, but the folly of allowing it to become known to others.

There are several objections to the resolution we have quoted, any one of which ought to insure its rejection by the Board of Overseers.

The legality of any attempt to deprive a graduate of his degree may well be doubted. Every alumnus of the university is entitled to the exercise of certain rights, as for example, the right to vote for overseers, of which it would seem he cannot properly be deprived except according to due process of law. What manner of judicial proceeding is to determine whether or not a graduate has been guilty of misconduct at commencement for which he should be deprived of his degree and disgraced in the estimation of the public? It is obvious that the college cannot give him a jury trial, and the corporation itself would be too much like a court martial to be deemed a satisfactory tribunal; it

would be certain in all cases to convict. The jurisdiction of the college authorities over the morals of their students ought to consent graduation. If a man is to have his degree taken from him for disorderly conduct at Cambridge, why not for homicide in Colorado, or any other crime which he may be unfortunate enough to commit? We do not see that the fact that the offence happens to occur in the college grounds at Cambridge should make any difference; and yet every Not one cent of money should be voted for | FREVERNET nor Earl GRANVILLE cared to | one will recognize the absurdity of asserting | sister.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN PROBLEM. any power to punish like acts committed

elsewhere by cancelling the offender's degree. The truth is that the assertion by the corporation of any police power over the students after they have permanently left the college is an absurdity. If a man violates the law in any manner on the college grounds, he should be dealt with by the powith Peru and Bolivia having in no way affectlice authorities in Cambridge. We have no ed our constitutional form of Government, no doubt that the remedy thus obtainable is the advancement and profits of our industries amply adequate to put au end to any disorder. The trouble is that the college officers

have been reluctant to avail themselves of it. By proposing this resolution, however, they have done more than the most drunken graduates to injure the reputation of the alumni. They have made it known throughout the length and breadth of the land that drunkenness has become a characteristic feature of commencement at Harvard.

The Power of Congress to Prohibit

Political Contributions. The act of Congress which the New York Civil Service Reform Association proposes to enforce against the Republican Congressional Committee expressly prohibits all executive officers or employees of the United States, not appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, from giving to any other officer or employee of the Government any money, property, or other thing of value for political purposes. There is no doubt that the practice against which this statute was directed is extremely pernicious in so far as subordinate officers are virtually compelled to contribute to the support of the party in power as the price keeping their places.

There are many evils, however, which it is not within the constitutional power of Congress to prevent or punish, and the question arises whether this is not a subject with which Congress has no authority to deal.

The power of the United States to punish rime must be found, says that distinguished commentator, Mr. Justice Cooley, in laws of Congress passed in pursuance of the Constitution. In pursuance of what provision of the Constitution has Congress enacted this

statute prohibiting political contributions? Unless some provision of the fundamental law authorizing such an exercise of power exists and can be pointed out, it seems to us that the prosecutions under this act must fail. In that event some other remedy will have to be devised for the evil

JOHN ROACH testifies that Mr. CRAMP told ilm of the contract with FRALICK, but claimed that Fualick had failed to carry out his part. As to himself, Mr. ROACH has no interest in onitors and monitor contracts.

CHARLES A. SECOR who is SECOR ROBESON'S godfather, testifies that he had an understanding with FRALICK about the collection of an old claim against the Navy Department. As to the Monadnock, Mr. Secon's answers are not very intelligible.

WILLIAM M. CRAMP makes several defences. In the first place, his firm never recognized the ontract with FRALLOK; in the second place, it has been burned; in the third place, FRALICE lost all his rights under the contract when he urrendered it; in the fourth place, FRALICK never performed his part of the agreement; in the fifth place, France obtained the signature of the contract by the President of the CRAMP Company by deceiving that innocent builder of ironelads.

It is proper that these ironeiad contractors should tell their stories before a committee of Congress.

We find in various journals that in a lawuit in Illinois a man has publicly sworn that HAYES, lately Fraudulent President, is a liar. Well what of that? After a man has taken the office of President, knowing it to belong to another, and knowing that his own title to it rests on nothing but fraud, forgery, and perjury, a little incident of his telling a few lies is so petty that it is not worth considering.

The first intimation that Mr. LORILLARD'S horse Iroquets will never run again comes in the Pall Mall Gazette. The Gazette also refers to Mr. KEENE'S great horse Foxball as having joined the band." The "band" probably reers to that constantly increasing class of English horses, the rearers. Let us hope that the rumor is incorrect in regard to both horses, and that these two Americans, after having already disposed of their English rivals, may yet meet

Beware of alcoholic drinks and ice-water.

Brother Bannes, the mountain evangelist. who has been making Satan squirm at the capital of Kentucky, should arrange to be in Albany next winter for an assault upon the Black Horse Cavalry and the pickers of the public bones in the costly edifice on the hill. The gray-haired Governor of Kentucky is described as moving forward at a recent service. his whole body quivering with emotion, to the seat for the penitent, where the evangelist stood with outsfretched hands, ready ceive the converts. What an interesting picture "Old Salt" and Lo. SESSIONS would make under these circumstances. After a winter in Albany the evangelist might work for the summer at Saratoga.

A revolution is generally understood to mean a movement against the established Government, but it appears that a revolution in Central America is sometimes gotten up by the Government itself. This is stated to be the case with the last one in Costa Rica, the object being to obtain a pretext for the banishment of a number of large land owners who were in the way of those in power.

the time it is announced that he has less heavily by speculation in staples, pardons some Misouri gamblers, whose conviction was haifed with joy in St. Louis. Fellow feeling?

The Produce Exchange has voted to adourn from Saturday, July I, until Wednesday. July 5. The Cotton Exchange goes further, deciding to reassemble on Thursday, July 6. Holidays have fallen conveniently this year for the purpose of extending them. The New Year came in on Sunday, and was celebrated the day after, thus securing two consecutive days; the same thing had happened the week before at Christmas. Easter Monday was more generally observed than usual this year and Decoration Day came on the Tuesday after Whit-Sunday, so that many people managed to put in a three days' vacation at that time. Now the occurrence of the Fourth of July on Tuesday will give another chance for a three days'

The doctors and dabblers who are now rying to save Guiteau from the gallows, on he ground of mental halluctuation and arresponsibility, are not justified in going out o heir way, as some of them have done, to about ils lawyer, Mr. Scoville. If the latter could not save his client, neither has his colleague and successor, Mr. Riggs, been able to do so; and probably Mr. Scovinia understood his bus-liness as well as the doctors, understand theirs. No one should question the patience, fidelity. and earnestness of Mr. Scoverne while bearing on his own shoulders for a long time almost the whole weight of a desperate case, destitute of pecuniary means, shumaed in great part by brother lawyers, unused to special practice in the criminal branch of his profession, builded as well as builted at every point by his own tient, methodically misrepresented and vitifled by a picked body of opposing lawyers, and distressed in his own home by the mental condition and the conduct of his wife, his client's

Message of the President of Chill-The Diffi entites in the Way of Peace. PANAMA, June 17.-The Chillan Congress

as assembled in Santiago. The President's

"Internal peace remains unaltered, the war

"It is to be believed that the Government of Bolivia will come to an arrangement with Chili. In order to obtain peace we have not hesitated to accept the good offices of a friendly nation. The Government of the United States accredit ed an especial mission for the purpose of bringing about an understanding between the beiligerents. Through its Minister Phenipotentiary it declared that it did not wish to intervene or mediate, but simply to employ its influence in a friendly and officious manner. It is true the intervention of any nation, whatever the form it might take, would violate the eternal principles of international law and call forth a protest from the whole of America, in consequence of the danger in which such intervention would place her. It would also threaten the influence in America of the nation which assumed the right to enforce such intervention, and would in no way weaken our rights nor our just deed an especial mission for the purpose of bring-

in America of the nation which assumed the right to enforce such intervention, and would in no way weaken our rights nor our just demands. In order to be efficacious and advantageous, mediation should have been solicited by both belligerents. The friendly offices have produced no effect. The American Minister has informed our Minister in Linna that the so-called Feruvian Government has refused to accept our conditions of peace, or even to pronounce an opinion upon them. By this means it seeks to avoid the results of defeat, which in our case means our security and our right to conpensation.

We have never endeavored to embarrass the formation of a Government in Feru. On the contrary, we have employed every means in our power to furnish all facilities compatible with our honor and the circumspection which has ruled our actions. But the Peruvian leaders not only do not listen to that sentiment of honor which the performance of the duties imposed by the situation should awaken, but they witness with indifference our occupation, which, on the other hand, inspires meatries with the fullest confidence, owing to the moderation with which it is conducted. It has consequently followed that it has been impossible to induce Peru to sign a peace, and that it has become much more difficult now that the different parties have forzotten all morality in the management of public affairs, and converted their national misfortunes into a ground-work for riotous speculations. The prolongation of the present situation, as you will perceive, causes us some embarrassments, owing to the difficulty of arranging for the government of the territory occupied by us in the southern part of Peru. Under these circumstances, I believe the time has arrived when Congress should declare that, pending the arrangement of peace, the territory of Tarapaca, and that south of the River Loa, be subject to our Constitution and jurisdiction. I consider the time has not yet arrived for submitting to a similar condition the territories north of Camarones, wh

similar condition the territories north of Camarones, which are also held by our forces. There are other equally important questions which require to be arranged opportunely. Among these is that referring to the continued occupation of the northern part of Peru, which occupation has noverhad nor has at present any other object than to assist in compelling Peru to sign a treaty of peace."

Whatever the disposition of the Chillian Government may be, the Peruvians and Bolivians do not appear yet to respond to the advances of Chill. The situation is not improved, and it is difficult to see who in Peru will undertake the task of forming a Government with the sacrifices demanded of the country. Bolivia will probably soon join with Chill, as business is in a most deplorable condition in Bolivia.

Montero, Caceres, Carillo, and Iglesias are doing nothing but abusing each other, Carillo is the more fortunate of them all. He has agreed with the Chilians to suspend all hestilities. Arequipa will be preserved from stack. The trains are again running regularly on the Arequipa road, business is improving rapidly, and Carillo finds his troubles ended for the time, and montery coming into the Treasury.

PRESIDENT POTTER'S SUPPORTERS Said to Expect 13 Out of 21 Votes in the

SCHENECTADY, June 26 .- Every train now brings a number of the Union College alumni, and all the alumni are discussing the trouble between President Potter and the faculty. The alumni who have graduated within twenty-five years, and who were students under several of the present faculty, incline to their side, while older graduates support the President. The alumni will carry their opinions into the

The niumii will carry their opinions into the alumni meeting to-morrow, and a lively session is probable.

Dr. Potter still says that he is ignorant of any charges which the faculty can bring against him. He said to-day:

"The trustees are honorable gentlemen, and will do right, and on that there is no division among them. As to matters which will come before them, it would not be proper for me to spenk. The record of our alumni I hold to be the first in the country, and the more they are attracted to the institution and its interests, the greater its prosperity is sure to be."

Dr. Rosse, Amasa J. Parker, Jr., and Frederick J. Townsend, who are the Albany trustees, hal a conference at Albany to-day, and one of them said afterward that there would be important developments in the trustees' meeting. The faculty still maintain the closest secrecy in regard to the charges which it is said they will bring against the President, it now seems pretty certain that all attempts at a peaceable settlement has failed. The President of the president of the president of the president of the president. now seems pretty certain that all attempts at a neaccable settlement have failed. The President exhibits the utmost confidence in his success. It is said that his party claim 13 votes of the 21 trusices. If this is true, these 13 are Trusices Fuller, Reese, Townsend, Murray, Parker, Nott, Bownell, Worthman, Potter, and four of the State officers, who are trustees ex-officie.

ex-officio.

President Potter peached a sermon to-day at the funeral of Albert E. Carmichael, a member of the graduating class, who was drowned on Friday. The members of the class have put on mourning badges, and abandoned their class-day exercises and ball.

REVOLUTIONS AS USUAL.

One in Costs Ries Gotten Up by the Government-Trouble in Ecuador.

PANAMA, June 17 .- Another movement, among them Messrs. Truon, Castro, and Tinoco, ait prominent land owners and men who have had little connection with political life. This revolution, however has been stamped out a proof that it was a bogus affair, gotten up for the purpose of affording the Government a pretext for the arrest and banishment of people who are objectionable.

The revolution in Ecuador continues but there have been no ouecounters. It is said that some Government spies, captured by the revolutionists, were shot without mercy. There is much diarm at Guayaquit, and recruiting for the Government force is actively pushed. among them Messrs. Truon, Castro, and

GARIBALDI IN THE DEFENCE OF ROME.

A Letter New Postkumously Published. From the Ospitan Francisco. Home. June 7, 1882.

My Dear Anita: I know that you have been etch and perhaps are still so. I long to see your signa-ture, and that of my mother, to caim me. The French-trothers of Cardinal Oudiont content themselves with a unail cannonale and as our perpetual enstoin is w nake no account of it. Here the wor ren ren after the bolicts and shells and dispute for their

we are fighting upon the Jamenton, and this proofe is with of in past profined. Here they live and die ad they submit to amputation with the cry. "Fing ty countries? One hour of our life in Burne is worth a

Fortunate was mother to have given me birth in an age o great for Iraly.

Last night thirty of our mon surprised in a har outside

of the city walls by one bumired and only French rothers, build an attack with the buyonet, slow the Capain and three sobliers, and took four prisoners from the enemy, leaving a pile of wounded. For us, one sergeant lied and one subject wounded.
Our men belonged to the regiment Prions. Take care to not well. hiss mamma for me and the ballon. No-mottl has delighted me with a second letter, for which I so protein to him. Love me much. Thy

G. GARGRALDS.

Immigrants and Emigrants.

ABITA GARIBALIS.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sic: The ewspapers in speaking of the foreigners arriving in thi apply to persons coming to this from a foreign country but were I in Germany and had accession to speak of those whis were beaung their homes for a permanent residence in the United States, behond refer to them a submission, or their set as that of impogration. Hence, Levin New York I should it takkne of the thorsands first are reachering daily who mend to remain, all their reachers. An I right?

3 M 3.

You are wrong. Persons who come to this suntry to settle are here called immigrants. In their native country they would be spoker f as emigrants.

Canal Tolls.

The number of tolls collected on the canals during the first, week in June last year was \$12,103,76. The authors foring the same period this year was \$12,2203. The number of tons carried last year was 207,804. This year, \$25042.

FORCED STAR ROUTES.

More Testimony as to Dorsey's Peculiar Way

of Doing Business. Washington, June 26. Mr. Ingersell resumed the cross-examination of the sub-conractor, Anthony Joseph, in the Star rout trials, before the Criminal Court, this morning. Several letters from the sub-contractor to the Dorseys were read by Mr. Ingersoll. Nearly all of them were appeals to have the service in creased to six trips per week. The weight of mail is represented as excessive, and the condition of the roads as extremely bad. He also complained that he was compelled to carry the accumulated mail of several other snow-bound

routes without extra compensation. Pedro Jaramillo, a Mexican sub-contracto from El Rito, N. M., was next called to the stand. from El Rito, N. M., was next called to the shand. He said he had made a contract with John W. Dorsey in the latter part of the year 1879 to carry the mail on the route from Ojocaliente to carry the mail on the route from Ojocaliente to the mail, he had often falled to make the tries on the schedule time of fifty hours. The snow at times was up to his breast on pertions of the route. His fines in one quarter had amounted to over \$400. For the quarter had amounted to over \$400. For the quarter for compensation. Six men and twenty-six horses were used by the witness upon the route.

He paid \$500 to get a release from the contract.

The Court-Let me understand you.

you carry the mail for nothing and pay five hundred dollars in addition?

The witness—Yes, sir.

Mr. Totten objected that the evidence was irrelevant, because these matters referred to a simple basiness agreement between John W. Dorsey and the witness. If the latter had been wronged he had his redress in an appeal to a Court of Chancery.

t of Chancery. Bliss replied that he wished to show that Mr. Bliss replied that he wished to show that \$1,600 of the \$2,000 fines imposed for the two last quarters of 1880 had been remitted by the department, and that the sum remitted had been kept by Dorsey. After some further argument the Court, said that, inasmuch as the evidence might tend to show that the expeditions ordered were shams, and that the fines were remitted in the interest of the Ring, he would admit it.

COL. SELLERS AND THE BRIDGE. Engineer Roebling, who is at Newport, Una-

ble to Attend the Meeting A special meeting of the trustees of the East River Bridge was held vesterday in the expectation that the Chief Engineer, W. H. Roebling, who, on account of an iliness incurred in building the caissons, has been unable personally to supervise the bridge for seven years or more, would appear before the trustees to answer questions. He did not attend, but sent a telegram from Newport, where he is spending the summer, that he would be unable to be present. A communication was read from President Sellers, setting forth that every ex-

President Sellers, setting forth that every exertion would be made to forward the delivery of the steel, and promising that he would deliver all the steel by Oct. 31.

Trustee Barnes said that Col. Sellers's promises had been profuse, but he had given no guarantee. The time was now at hand for taking high ground in reference to the contract, and he believed that the clizzons generally would approve such action. He offered a resolution providing that the Committee on the Street Contract inquire of the Edgemoor Company its terms for renewing the contract providing for a forfeit of \$1,000 a day for each day's delay in furnishing the steel at the rate of 300 tons a month; and whether any other company would take the contract if the present one was abrogated. Trustee Strannhan did not favor the renewal of the contract by giving it to others.

of the promises made, to hanger the committee with any restrictions, or oven with suggestions. Mayor Low did not believe that there was a step within the power of the Board to hasten the construction. The prospects were bright now. If the Chief Engineer had attended the meeting instead of remaining in Newport it would have been better.

"I am disappointed exceedingly," said Comptroller Campbell, "that Engineer Roebling is not here. There is some positive and definite information I wish to obtain. I had all along understood that Mr. Roebling was unlable to attend the meetings, but now news

able to attend the meetings but now news came that he is in Newport.

Mr. Barnes's resolution, by a vote of 11 to 1, was referred, upon motion of Mr. Stranahan, to the special committee of Mayors and Comp-trollers. Mr. Barnes voted in the negative.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In THE SUS of Monday "Free Forum for all Men" leads off with a reference to Mr. Robert Bart's appeal to his audicine or a contribution of \$500 to wine out the debt on the spel Tent, at Pifty-fifth street I wish to state that for more than forty years I have been confronted with debts on tent and church property in every part of the country where my lot has been cast. The M K. Persyth Street Church, now nearly 100 years old, has its mort gage, amounting to some \$30,000, and you will find on investigation 1.00 almost every charch property in the nucl has its chronic data, and all till when they now has taxes. Now, why is tidy see? I will tell you These delts are created by designing religious valuaties who delta are discussed that the property of the prope

A Merchant's View of the Strikes. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: We learn

to day from our cartons that the poor fright handlers are in worse bonds than slavery. The slave was fed by his master and clothed. The freight handlers were only having for its object the destruction of Gen.
Guardia's Government, is announced from
Costa Rien. A great many arrests were made, answer or report for roll call twice a day, and one al sence led to three weeks involuntary variation. This is open to invostigation, and should receive a relative tribute our cartinan went to the involves, and saw him dreds and humbrods of care filled with outlet and theorem also intelly driving and making awa. Patter horses, chickens, half dead, famishing for water in the hear and multing slone for them. Here is a field to the rail. What is to be the result of many and reasons treatment on the part of the railrand pumphers as decreasing the more factors of the process is well be locally to indirectand its diffuse. When they do not and pump some for the powerful is well be locally to indirectand its diffuse. When they to whom the part of the railrand the place where the rail read near what is stored in the place where the rail read near want is stored in the more leaves and having a large the results as a sawn, feeling released at his view impact what they did not exist.

A Mechanic's Advice to the Prelight Handlers, about 42,000 every year

arrests, grinding incompanies of the present day. Such wrongs as they suffer will exist whill the working men

Sullivan Asked to Put Up his Money.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUS Sir. Is striked the registration of the r erawl. I have come here from Texas instring for a near.

Entinot with soft gloves. I will near with these simples story in a favorite little dog a major or not all. Now, I issue this challenge to bullyon. To:

Was surrounded by the to: intent with seff cares. I will high with lare kinnih a creation with seff cares. I will high with lare kinnih as will associated by the lare will associate the first of the product of the product of the product of the lare will associate the lare will be the solid to the product of the manner and to make the manner and the lare will be the solid to the product of the manner and to make the manner and the lare will be the solid to the manner with a smillate standard the transfer and the manner will be the solid to the manner will be solid to the manner will be

An Extra Hollday for Clerks.

places of business could to be closed on the Monday preceding the Fourth of July. To the post overworked preceding the Fourty of Jany. To the post over worked on the his his the street of the post over worked on the his his the street of the stree

SUNDEAMS.

-A Detroit bride, aged 58, died a few hours

-Of the 1,150 convicts in the Ohio peniter-

It is said that Alabama has had but four

vernors who are natives of the State -It was a mother who eloped at Beamett

Springs, Nev., and her some and doughters who pursued her, chastised her companion, and carried her house -The latest exploit in plaginrism was to

bring out, in Chicago, as a new and orbinal play, on titled "The Brothers," a translation of the London Italian drama, "Silvio Pellice ...It is to be hoped that Burns's purpor dosecudants are properly appreciative of the bust to his memory which is to be placed in Westminster Ables.

but the occasion might be a good one to take up a son-scription to get them a few comforts in the workhouse. ... The new London restaurant, the Lion d'Or, will be started with a capital of \$500,000 by a pany of which the Earl of Donoughmore is Chair

The late Earl of Shrewsbury was Chairman of the origi-nal Langham, and resided in it sometimes, but the hotel came to grief, coronets not with standing. -Travelling salesmen are harassed in some cities by ordinances requiring licenses. These restric-tions are in the interest of local dealers, who sinter from the competition. New Orleans has of late been particularly exacting (but its license regulation is now declared

illogal, and all who have paid fees can get them back -The gilded youth of the day, as described by Fruth, wear exceedingly tight transers, well-defined walsts, slightly suggestive of corsets, hats with curved flower placed very near their estimable chine. Their boots taper at the toes to points so sharp as to dely no

-A French photographer residing at Tangiers has just been commissioned by the Sultan of Ma-rocce to photograph his 364 wives. The portraits will be contained in an album, of which the Sultan alone will have a key. If the photographer could only menage to strike off some duplicates from the negatives they would probably command a considerable sale.

-When Queen Margherita of Italy visited the Roman Academy this summer the artists presented to her were all in evening dress, and wore their dear tions. Mr. Randolph Regers, the American sculptor was the only exception. He had neither ribbon nor medal, but wors a couple of marguerites in his buttonhole, with which silent homage her Majesty was much pleased.

—Queen Victoria is louth to surrender prop-

erry which has once come into her possession clare, mont, bought by her from the nation, and now the residence of the young Duke of Albany, has only been less to him. The Queen retains her own suite of rooms the which are kept locked up. The housekeeper and female ervants are also in her employ, and are paid by her -Otto Brand, 37, master mariner of Holl. ingland, was hanged lately for the murder ideath re sulting from cruel treatment of an apprentice on the

high seas. The British authorities are resolved to re-press cruel action to seamen and helpless-hoys, and the Secretary of State, in view of the details, turned a deat ear to Brand's plea that he "did not mean to kill brow -There's a fine chance now for an ambitious son of Albion to start as a country gentl-man with a seat in Parliament to boot. Werrington Park Cornwall, with near 4,000 acres, is for sale, and the influ ence of the owner alway s returns a member for Launces ton, the neighboring borough. It was at one ti Wales in his Duchy of Cornwall.

-Sir Henry Thomson says that "diet to wholesome should be varied for a l. It has, too, to be changed for different periods of life. Some one tions thrive better on vegetables and cereals than ty admixture with animal food. An exclusively animal distary might, perhaps, he best for a very few. So many persons hastly conclude that what is best for them is -A letter written by Cavour was sold at a

sale of autographs the other day for a large sum, in co-sequence of its containing some very unfavorable criticisms on the manners and customs of members of the French Jockey Club. It was somewhat ungrateful of ing that when he was an honorary member during the Congress of 1856 he won £20,000 at whist there -The doctrine of sinless perfection was discussed in the General Assembly of the Cumberland

me congregations of this denomination have gone as

far as the Free Methodists in professions of perfect is the following was adopted: "The doctrine of Inless per ction is not authorized by the Scripfures, and is a day a of dangerous tendency." -Every year the Queen deputes a High Commissioner, always a Scotch nobleman, to preside at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. This year the Commissioner was the young Earl of Alerdeen grandson of the Prime Minister Earl, and brother of the ing earl who was drowned while, under the name of sorne, acting as mate of an American merchantman

The High Commissioner takes up his quarters at Hol rood It use, and this year his hospitality has been on as nusually splentid and profuse scale.

--If Mrs. Langtry is guaranteed \$1,000 a culd seem to be a risky one, for the price of souts will have to be raised to at least \$1 to vield a meast to the manager, and only a few large cities could fill a theory, at such a cost, even if the Jersey Lity should prove as at-

n Great Britain has been financial public curiosity to see the famous healty. It is not claimed that she is much of an acress. -A curious petition has just been presented to the General Assembly of the Established Churchin Scotland. It seems that the New John Campentional purposes. At one fime pige were kept in it, at another cattle were haited in the sacred preclimes, while every winter for same time past, it has been converted to a stark yard. On the overalish the church was re-fuled grown and straw that service had to be built out-

side. During the past six months the church has been -Referring to the career of Sir John Holker, struck down, like Fullett and Karslane, in his prime, the London Law Place says that lawyers are to ginning to think that a bandsome income at the bar, and some amount of issues for social pleasure, is professed to the excessive and never ending work of a lawyer; incien, who exchanges the fetal atmosphere of a law court for that of the House of Com none until the small hours of the morning. In those days or parliamentary pressure the work of an Attorney-time ral is killed.

-The Oil and Drug News says that a nearly hald servant of Mr. Stavens, a British Concell used, after frimming lamps, to rub his hands on his local, and after three months had a much timer head of closes black buir than ever before. Mr. stevens that the experience on sample which had lost their hair with equal case. The petroleous should be of the most remailing and should be rated it regureasty and so with the palin of the hand, ux or seven times a

rehered at having shipped what may no drow any trying gracementalizes.

Why not by the competitive companies to perform the grace that they have understance to also strakes are in except they then have understance to also strakes are in except they then have understance to also strakes are transitive in the city way to grard against a repetition of these confusioness.

The Bishop of Poterius might, associated and at similar the city at similar than the city of the rational light to the city and the poor regularly every vair the city is the city way to grard against a repetition of these confusioness. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: Through professional profess

wrongs as they suffer will axist until the working men of this country opin their eyes to the fact that they mind it is country opin their eyes to the fact that they mind it is the pole for better government. We have the majority to do it successfully. We raing mind if you will waith the arises of the pole for the size that you will waith the arises of the pole as you will waith the arises of the pole as you will waith the arises of the pole as you have the majority will be a first of the average to the mind they are not work and corporations. As you as you have the arises of the country opin the relationship of the majority of th "Anat's the larged insurance number the La

- The French Societé Protestion

- An Irish Judges are at most intention shart the offence was propert in to the but-